

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號三十月二年四十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1884.

日七十月正年申甲

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. O. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. O. BATES HENRY & Co., 31, Wallbrook, E. O. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE:—GAILLEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.
CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS. A. A. DE MILLO & Co. SINGAPORE, QUELON & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Fuzhou, HANCOCK & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WAUGH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.
INSTALLED CAPITAL, \$2,765,625.
RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.
INSTALLED CAPITAL, \$2,765,625.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.
INSTALLED CAPITAL, \$2,765,625.
RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.
INSTALLED CAPITAL, \$2,765,625.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. M. REID, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
A. GILFILLAN, Esq.
H. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.
SINGAPORE, EVERETT CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS, LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BRANCHES DISCOUNTED.
Orders granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 25, 1883.

Notices of Firms.

WE HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in Tientsin, Formosa. MR. WILFRED CHRISTY is authorized to sign on our behalf for Procurement.
DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1884.

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above OFFICE are requested to furnish the Underwritten with LASTS of CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.
Returns not rendered prior to 31st March next will be adjusted by the Office.
N. J. EIDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, February 9, 1884.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 183.
CHINA SEA.

YANGTZE RIVER—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.
Change in position of "Kintoon" Light-vessel and Buoy-shoal Buoy.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 1st March, 1884, the Light-vessel "Kintoon" will be shifted from her present station to a position about 2 1/2 miles to the Eastward of the "Kintoon" Beacon, in order to mark the North-Eastern side of the seaward entrance to the Channel between the New-farm Shoal (described in Notice to Mariners No. 172, dated the 3rd December, 1883) and the South Bank of the River.

The BROOKHOUSE SHOAL BUOY will also be shifted, at the same time, about 6 cables W.S.W. from its present position, to mark the South-Western edge of the New Shoal.
By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs.
A. M. BISBEE, Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 6th February, 1884.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
ON and after the 1st October, the PRICE of ICE will be REDUCED to 14 cents per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, September 18, 1883.

Intimations.



NORTH BORNEO.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Undermentioned GOVERNMENT LANDS situated in the Town of PULO, North Borneo, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the LAND OFFICE, at 1 o'clock p.m., on the day after the arrival of the S.S. BORNEO from Singapore, about the 20th March, 1884. The said S.S. BORNEO will leave Klopura on her return journey about 48 hours after arrival.

PARTICULARS OF LOTS.			
No.	Area.	Size.	Price.
1.	1/2 Acre.	33 ft. by 66 ft.	\$500 per lot.
2.	1/2 Acre.	33 ft. by 66 ft.	\$500 per lot.
3.	1/2 Acre.	33 ft. by 66 ft.	\$500 per lot.

The said Land being irremovable. These LANDS are to be sold in the usual Government Title, a Copy of which, with Plan of the Town and Conditions of Sale can be seen at the British North Borneo COMPANY'S Agency, Hongkong.

HENRY WALKER, Acting Commissioner of Lands.
LAND OFFICE, ELUPURA. 206

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FOURTH and FINAL CALL of \$10 Sterling per SHARE on the 20,000 SHARES, NEW ISSUE of this CORPORATION, will fall due on the 31st DECEMBER CURRENT, in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai and Hongkong.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS entitled to NEW SHARES, are requested to Pay, at the respective OFFICES, the above Call or its equivalent in the Currency of the above-mentioned places.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are being issued in Exchange for the First Call Receipts, which are to be surrendered to the Bank. HOLDERS of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES, when paying this Call, will please send same to this Office for endorsement.

The Rate of Exchange for Hongkong is fixed at 3/4-8 1/4, or \$54.93 per Share. INTEREST at the Rate of 7 1/2 per Annum will be charged on Calls unpaid on the 31st DECEMBER.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 13, 1883.

"SULPHOLINE LOTION."
AN External Means of curing SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, varicella, itchy, natural complexion, and all other symptoms of the skin, however deeply rooted, they may be, "Sulpholine" Lotion will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful eruptions, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural complexion of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made only by J. PEPPEY & Co., London.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION & QUININE PILLS (without Mercury) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution. In boxes, at 1s. 1/4, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists throughout the world.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC gives, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, indigestion, fevers, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 3s. 2d., 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists everywhere. Made only by J. PEPPEY & Co., London.

TARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN. THIS fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, forced tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, flatulence, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPEY, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER WILL darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by a direct dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER IS the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is quite harmless. Valuable for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair. Sold everywhere.

TO construct and work Tramways, for the carriage of passengers and goods, in the important, populous and rapidly increasing town of Singapore, under authority given by Ordinances of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

Applications for SHARES may be sent in to any of the Agencies and Branches of the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Office, 14, COLLYER QUAY, SINGAPORE, SYME & Co., General Agents.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Applications from China will be received up to the 29th of February, 1884.

Singapore, 8th December, 1883.

For Sale.

THE PATENT.

"FILTRE RAPIDE"

REMOVES ALL ORGANIC AND INORGANIC IMPURITIES, LEAD, COPPER, and POISONOUS GASES.

IT PURIFIES THE WATER.

IT HAS BEEN AWARDED Special Medal of Merit by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain; Silver Medal National Water Supply Exhibition, London; Two Silver Medals International Food Exhibition, London; Two Certificates of Merit by Sanitary Institute, Exeter; Certificate of Merit International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, Kensington; Silver Medal Health Congress and Scientific Exhibition, Brighton.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 30, 1884.

SAYLE & Co.'s

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

DRESSES. MILINERY. JACKETS.

HOSIERY. RIBBONS. LACES.

CALICOES. FLANNELS. SHOES.

REMNANTS. REMNANTS. REMNANTS.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY NEXT,

the 4th February, and following days.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Hongkong, February 1, 1884.

Intimations.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. QUARANTINE IN EUROPE.

PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS by the above Company's Steamers are informed that QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENTS have been relaxed at MARSEILLES to 24 hours, and at VENICE to 2 days, performed on board the Steamer at both ports.

QUARANTINE will probably be removed from all ports by the time Steamers now in China will arrive in the MEDITERRANEAN.

PASSENGERS by the Company's Steamers have always the option of continuing the journey on to London, on payment of the difference of fare.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 29, 1884.

HOP SHING & Co., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, &c., WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced BUSINESS, are ready to undertake Work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN. Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

THE SINGAPORE TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$500,000, IN SHARES OF \$100 EACH; \$5 PAYABLE ON APPLICATION; \$20 ON ADJUTMENT; THE REMAINDER AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

Directors.
Hon. JAMES GRAHAM, M.L.C., (Messrs. SYME & Co.)
Hon. W. G. GULLAND, M.L.C., (Messrs. PATTERSON, SIMONS & Co.)
Hon. ANDREW CURRIE, M.L.C., (Messrs. THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED)
JOHN R. OUTHBERTSON, Esq., (Messrs. BOUTFIELD & Co.)
T. H. SOHSE, Esq., (Messrs. PUTTAPACKEN, REINER & Co.)
JOHN BLAIR, Esq., Manager, (TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED).
ONG KEU HO, Esq., (Messrs. ONG KEU HO & Co.)
Engineer.
JOHN STRAIN, Esq., C.E., Glasgow.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February current, at THREE o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1883.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 5, 1884.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of this CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th February current (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 5, 1884.

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRATA CENTRAL.

Intimations.

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 14th and 15th February, 1884.

All Exhibitors must be entered not later than the 14th instant; and PLANTS in Pots should be sent early on the 13th instant.

Admission:—First Day, 1s.; Second Day, 20 Cents.

Tickets for the First Day may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, Schedules of Prices can be obtained from CHARLES FORD, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, February 1, 1884.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN Ordinary General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, and a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1883, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, February 1, 1884.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1883.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, February 7, 1884.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifteenth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, at 12 o'clock, Noon, on THURSDAY, the 28th February instant, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1883, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, February 4, 1884.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th day of February instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, February 4, 1884.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 26th February instant, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.
Hongkong, February 4, 1884.

ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-FRIGGING COMPOSITION as supplied to Her Majesty's Ships, The P. & O. S. N. Co., The Japanese Government.

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila, EDWARD GEORGE.
Hongkong, January 31, 1884.

To Let.

TO LET.

TWO BUNGALOWS, Nos. 33 and 35, POULTRY ROAD and THIRD STREET, HOUSE No. 1, "BALM'S COURT," Bonham Road, occupation from 1st April.

Apply to REMLIOS & Co.
Hongkong, February 12, 1884.

TO LET.

A GODOWN, in BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to C. P. CHATER.
Hongkong, January 6, 1884.

GODOWNS-TO-LET.

PRATA EAST AND WANVAI ROAD.

For Particulars apply to SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

For further Particulars apply to Messrs. ROSS & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1883.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 16th February, 1884, at 2 p.m., at the Residence of C. SEMOND, Esq., Praya East,—

THE WHOLE of HIS ENGLISH & CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM SUITS in BLUE REP, MARBLE-TOP BLACKWOOD TABLES and TEA-BOYS, JAPAN LAQUERED WHATNOT, CUTLASS PIANO by LORAIN, CANTONWARE WHISKY, MIDDLES, YAM, HAYBONE, MANTER CLOCK and VASES to MATCH, CHAIRS, RUOS, LACE and REP CURTAINS, PICTURE, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, PLATE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.

LADY'S MAHOGANY VARDROBE, MARBLE-TOP, and MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLE, CHEVAL GLASS, IRON BEDSTEAD, CHILDREN'S IRON COTS, CHEST of DRAWERS, WARDROBES, COUCHES, BOOK CASES, SHANGHAI BATH, &c., &c.

A LARGE JINRICKSHAW, LADY'S CHAIR, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to Sale, and the above will be on view on Wednesday next.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, February 7, 1884.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL, TARD, in lots to suit, from one ton upwards.

OHIO OHIO, 230, Praya West.
Hongkong, June 18, 1883.

NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.

BY DR. E. J. EITEL.

CHONG CHOW, PP. 1018.

Hongkong, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-K, \$2.50.

Part II. K-M, \$2.50.

Part III. M-T, \$3.00.

Part IV. T-Y, \$3.00.

A Reduction of ten per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of Ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of English's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 15, 1883.

PUBLICATIONS BY J. DYER BALL.

"CANTONESE MADE EASY"—A

Book of SIMPLE SENTENCES in the CANTONESE COLLOQUIAL with Pinyin and Literal Translations; and Directions for Rendering English Grammatical Forms into Chinese and vice versa.—Price, 2s. Interleaved Copies, 2s. 6d.

"We most cordially recommend it."—China Review. "Will be found to supply a want long felt by students of Cantonese."—Daily Press. "Mr. BALL'S Notes on Classifiers and Grammar will be found very valuable."—China Mail.

"EASY SENTENCES in the HAKKA DIALECT with a VOCABULARY."—Price, 3s.

"The Sentences given appear to be well arranged."—China Mail. "Contains a wide range of subjects."—Chinese Recorder, &c. "An extensive Vocabulary."—Daily Press.

FOR SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WAUGH'S, W. BROWNE & LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, Hongkong, and at Messrs. TAYLOR & Co.'s, London.

Hongkong, January 23, 1884.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$20 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints, \$21 per 2 doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, December 20, 1883.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "Japan," Captain T. S. GARDNER, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 55, Queen's Road East,
(Opposite the Commissariat),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA
CRACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.
Apple BUTTER.
Butter and California CHEESE.
CORNED BEEF, Bolognese.
Prime HAM and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUIT in 24 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Hopkins's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Cran CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCCOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
LOBSTERS.
OYSTERS.
HONEY.
Assorted JELLIES.
Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb. " "
900 lb. " "
1,200 lb. " "

CORN BROOMS.
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.
AXES and HATCHETS.
AGATE IRON WARE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
VARNISHES.

DEVON'S NONPAREIL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STORES,

including:
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PUMPKIN PUDDINGS.
MINCEMEAT.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.
TAYLOR'S DESSERT FRUITS.
Pudding RAISINS.
Lemon CURRANTS.

Two YORK HAMS.
PINE TONGUES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.
BROWN.
INFANTS' FOOD.
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARET.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
1855. GRAVES.
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SERRIES & PORT.
SERRIES'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLO.
SERRIES'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1849).
HOW'S WISKY.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISQUIT DUBOIS & Co.'s BRANDY.
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KIMBLE'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENLIDE WHISKY.
BOON'S OLD TOM.
E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOLAN PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.
CHAMP'S GINGER BRANDY.
EASTERN OILS.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
ANGOSTURA, BARKER'S and ORANGE
BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SANDERSON, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURNS, pints and quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPECIAL SELECTED
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's GUMSHAW TEA, in
5 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF
SAVES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID,
MASSILLAS, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH and LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
and BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
ASSA M, Captain S. F. Cole, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY
and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the
19th February, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Silk and Valuable for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo, Ten and Gen-
eral Cargo for London will be conveyed
via Bombay without transhipment, arriving
one week later than by the ordinary direct
route via Colombo.

For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamship takes Cargo and Pas-
sengers for MARSEILLES.
A. MOIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 8, 1884. 246

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched
from San Francisco, calling at Yokohama
and Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 21st
Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and
Freight, for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's land
connecting Steamers.

Return Passengers—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking
within one year, an allowance of 10% will
be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year, will
be issued at a Discount of 25% from Return
Fare. These allowances do not apply to
through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the 20th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 55A, Queen's Road Central,
Europe & America.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 9, 1884. 252

FREDERIC ALGAR.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COM-
MIS-
SION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondence, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
regularly for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. FEB. 13, 1884.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid- up.	Interst.	Working Account.	Last Di- viding Quoted.
BANKS.						
HK. & S'hai Bank	10,000	125	125	3,108,380	52,609.02	108 3/4 = \$335
INSURANCES.						
Nth.-China Ins.	5,000	200	250	2,000	11,135.00 p. sh.	11,135.00
Yong Sang Ins.	8,000	25	25	2,000	18 1/2	18 1/2
Union Ins. Soc.	2,000	1,250	125	900,000	957,091.00	18,290
China Traders	24,000	83.33	25	600,000	107,411.05	22 1/2
C'lon Ins. Office	10,000	250	50	8,600,127.77	10	10
China Ins. Co.	1,500	1,000	200	100,378	3,907.18	3
HK. Fire Ins.	8,000	250	50	861,000	29,732.50	29 1/2
China Fire Ins.	20,000	100	20	600,000	106,366.49	106 1/2
STEAM SHIPS.						
HK. C. and M. Steamship	8,000	100	75	215,000	53,691.80	6 1/2
Indo-China S.	12,000	10	10	De- pre- ciation Fund	20	20
China & Man- ila S. Coy., Ltd.	3,400	100	100	all	all	all
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Doek	10,000	125	125	18,000	2,083.04	4 1/2
HK. and China Gas Co.	5,000	10	10	10,778.18	1,144.18	8 1/2
Long Sang Co.	2,000	10	10	30,000	5,895.50	5 1/2
China Sugar Co.	9,000	100	100	15,250	637.06	6 1/2
H'kong Ice Co.	1,200	100	100	all	all	all
H'kong Bakery	600	50	50	4,000	253.45	5 1/2
Luen Sugar Co.	7,000	100	100	all	4,090.65	5 1/2
Pernik Tin Min- ing & Smelting Company	3,000	50	all	all	all	all
LOANS.						
Chi. Imp., 1874	6,276	100	all	8 1/2	June 30 Dec 31	8 1/2
" 1875	16,040	100	all	8 1/2	Apr. 28 Aug. 31	8 1/2
" 1876	3,893	100	all	8 1/2	Jan. 1 Oct. 1	8 1/2
" 1877	5,581	100	all	8 1/2	Jan. 1 Oct. 1	8 1/2
Sugar Deben- tures, 1880	500	500	all	8 1/2	June & Dec.	2 1/2 prem.

* For 6 months to 30th June.—Dividend for 1883 and Bonus of 25 per cent.—To 30th April
1883.—* For year 1881.—* For full year ended 30th June, 1883.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Mails.

THE S.S. TAKACHIO MARU, Capt.
Nye, due here on or about the
11th Instant, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 15th February, at 4 p.m.
Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.
For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground
Floor of Messrs Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 6, 1884. 235

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ANADYR."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"Anadyr," from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamship, are hereby
informed that their Goods—with the excep-
tion of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—
are being landed at stored at their risk
at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery
may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signee before 1 p.m. To-day, the 12th
Instant, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUES-
DAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me before
the 20th Instant or they will not be re-
cognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, February 12, 1884. 268

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "Glasgow" having ar-
rived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her and by the S. S. "Lion"
from New York, are hereby
informed that their Goods—with the excep-
tion of Opium—are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of the Undersigned,
whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats
delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
3 p.m. To-day, the 11th February.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
15th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 11, 1884. 258

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

No mark, no number, 2 bundles Iron.
T. 7077-2 Cases.
H (in tria), 300 = 1 Case.
S. J. 3 = 1 Case.
P. O. 7469 = 1 bag Raisins.
A. M. J. S. 100 = 1 case Vermouth.
A. S. F. 501/25 = 25 cases " "
527/50 = 24 " "
S. O. 1 = 1 Case.
O. E. M. H. 1, 6, 7, 9 = 4 Cases.
H. M. (in dia.), 32 bales Gummies, from
P. Colombo.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, February 9, 1884. 263

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

DAVIS & D'ARCY, Lessees.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
the 14th February, 1884.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE
AND
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS,
For the Second Time in Hongkong.

THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
A COMIC OPERA IN TWO ACTS.

Libretto by Special Desire,
BENJ. E. WOOD. Composed by
MR. JULIUS IGHERO.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.
DOCTOR PARACELSIUS... Mr. J. D'Angela.
SENIOR BALTIMORE... Gentleman Amateur.
CARLOS... Mr. F. W. Ouldland.
PEREZ... (Portier)... Gentleman Amateur.
DON POMPOS... (The
Agnal)... Mr. C. J. Barber.
DOÑA LUCRÉSIA... (The
Doctor's Wife)... Miss Minnie Nord.
ISABELLA... (The Doctor's
Daughter)... Florence Conliffe.
INÉS... (Isabella's Maid)... Victoria Loftus.
Sacerdotes, Glaciers, Police, &c., by
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

MUSICAL SYNOPSIS.
ACT. 1st.
OVERture.
SERRADE, Wake lady, wake!
QUARANTE TRO, you saucy jade.
ROMANOS, He still was there.
DOCTOR'S SONG, Here comes the Doctor.
ARISTEA, When a lover is poor.
DUTTING, Away despair.
BUENAS NOCHES.
CAVATINA, Lots of cruel dirt.
BALLED, The Knight of Alcantara.
DOER, I love, I love.
I'm DON HYPOCITE LOPEZ POMPOS, Bas
Song.

FINALE, First Act.
ACT. 2nd.
ENTR' ACT.
SCENA & DOLEDO, Ah! wo is me.
TRO, Sonor.
QUARANTE, Good night, Sonor Balhama.
DUE DREAMS OF LOVE, Song.
FAVOURITE MARCH, Song.
FINALE to 2nd ACT.

In active preparation, to be performed on
SATURDAY EVENING,
the 16th February,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. F. W. OAKLAND,
DEON DOUGLASS'S SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
"THE FLYING SCUD,"
with
Complete Scenic Effects.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S,
where Seats may be secured.

J. CHAS. DAVIS,
Manager.
HARVEY O'BRIEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 13, 1884. 263

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George the First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.
Policies of current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 400

NOTICE.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at 1/2
per cent. net premium annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 13, 1881. 933

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, terms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

Intimations.

**LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH
AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.**

**ENGINEER SURVEYORSHIP AT
HONGKONG.**

THE Committee of Lloyd's Register of
British and Foreign Shipping being
desirous to appoint a Surveyor at the Port
of Hongkong, for the purpose of holding
Surveys on the Engines and Boilers of
Steam Vessels.

Notice is hereby given, that applications
from persons wishing to become candidates,
accompanied by testimonials as to the
applicant's personal character and profes-
sional fitness for the office, will be con-
sidered, if forwarded to E. BURNES, Esq.,
Surveyor to Lloyd's Register, Hongkong,
in time for transmission to the Secretary
on or before the 1st March, 1884.

It is necessary that every candidate
should make his application in his own
handwriting, and also that he should state
his age, and describe the experience he has
had and the occupations in which he is at
present engaged. Applicants should also
set forth whether they have had any ex-
perience in respect to the surveying of
Wood and Iron Ships, and, if so, to what
extent.

The Surveyor will not be required to be
exclusively the servant of the Society, and
his remuneration will depend upon the fees
he receives for surveys.

Further Particulars as to Remuneration,
&c., may be obtained on enquiry at the
Office of E. BURNES, Esq., as above.

By Order of the Committee,
B. WATMOUTH,
Secretary.

2, White Lion Court,
Cornhill, E.C.

NOTICE.

H. CAMPBELL, late of Fochow, has
the honour to inform the Society
and Public of Hongkong that he has
OPENED A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-
DRESSING SALOON at BANK BUILDINGS,
opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL. Mr.
CAMPBELL'S Assistant, Messrs. DUTTON and
OTTO, are thoroughly experienced in their
Business, the former being from one of the
leading San Francisco Establishments, while
the latter was for many years connected
with Mr. W. P. MOORE'S Establishment in
Hongkong. Mr. CAMPBELL hopes, by strict
attention to the wants of the Public, to
merit a share of their patronage.

Hongkong, January 24, 1884. 247

To-day's Advertisements.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
The Co.'s Steamship
"Douglas,"
Capt. S. Assut, will be
despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 14th Instant, at
Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 13, 1884. 275

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIEN-
TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship

Though these views are not universally entertained in France, as the recent debates in the assembly show, there is no doubt they substantially represent the intentions of the present Government, and the aspirations of a large proportion of educated Frenchmen. And though we may differ in our ideas of the ultimate benefit to France, we cannot withhold a certain amount of sympathy with the object. A slight touch of aggressiveness, or to put it milder, a desire for more elbow room is characteristic of every healthy organism. The disposition which has sometimes been shown by certain English statesmen to surrender certain of our rights and possessions has been pointed at as a sign that we have reached the zenith of our power and are going down hill. We do not think there is any fear of that; the day we hope is far distant; though it cannot be denied that the growing indisposition of parties in England to take up new colonies even when they are going a begging like New Guinea, indicates a sort of aldermanic middle-aged content which is not apparent a hundred years ago. That France therefore should desire to extend her borders, assuming always it can be done by fair and proper means, is not only right but laudable, and we should say it will not only tend to assist her commercially, but to guarantee the peace of Europe. If half the ambition and energy that have been wasted by France on European battle fields during the past 160 years had been devoted to conquering the waste places of the earth, she might be now in possession of a colonial empire rivaling our own. And not only so, but we would think that the rest of Europe would have been saved much treasure and bloodshed, and the general progress of the world have been 50 years ahead of what it is now.

It is commonly alleged against this colonizing policy of France that she has no emigration to speak of, and therefore no mind to acquire new territory. That is true as regards agricultural colonies, neither has she the same pressing need as we have to find new markets for our manufactures. Nevertheless the opening up of new territories under her auspices, and the establishment of a strong and just government in the place of native anarchy, may be productive of the greatest benefit to her, to the territory itself and to the world at large. No sane man will deny that India is immeasurably better off under British rule than it would have been if still left under the native princes, or will maintain that if the whole thing had to be gone over again we should not do very much as we did. The present position of France in Tonquin might easily be paralleled by passages from the conquest of India. How far the parallel may be continued we of course cannot say, but up to this it clearly does not lie in our mouths to condemn or ridicule their action.

That they will persist in their present object, the conquest of Tonquin, there appears to be no doubt, and China will have to make up her mind to moderate her demands as best she may. If Imperial soldiers in any great number continue to be sent into Tonquin, retaliation in one form or other will be bound to follow. That France will not willingly interfere with the trade of any of the Ports we may be sure, still she cannot allow a guerilla war, fostered and paid for by the mandarins across the border, to go on for years, and it may be necessary to strike back. The seizure of one or other of the large islands has the merit of reducing the risk of complications with the other Powers, but has this drawback, that neither of them, except Chusan, which again is under a sort of guarantee by England, has a convenient man-of-war anchorage, and then again it does not follow that China would, even then, be any more inclined to yield than before. We believe there is a good deal of parleying to be done yet before anything decisive is arrived at. China as usual counts that time will fight on her side, but in this case we think she is mistaken and could get better terms now, if she only would accept them, than she is likely to get hereafter.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Latest advices state that General Gordon has continued his march again into the Soudan, and has arrived at Berber.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED CANAL.—Glenora, Jan. 23. P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer, *Adelphi* and *Merrimack*, Feb. 4.

The next *EXETER* MAIL, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malak*, left Singapore on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here on or about Friday, the 15th inst.

The next *AMERICAN MAIL*, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, has arrived at Yokohama, and is to sail for this port on the 10th inst.; she may be expected to arrive here on or about the Saturday, 15th inst.

The succeeding *AMERICAN MAIL*, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Tokio*, left San Francisco on the 24th January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd inst.

The Australian, China, Japan and Straits steamship Co.'s steamer *Suez* left Sydney on the 22nd Jan.

The O. S. & Co.'s steamer *Leviathan* left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pandora* left Singapore on the morning of the 13th inst. for this port.

DOCK MOVEMENTS.—The *Pho Chum Kiao* left Aberdeen Dock to-day.

The *Agona* (Messrs Melchers & Co.) informed us that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer *Pandora* left Singapore this morning for this port.

The presentation of the 'Stewart Scholarship,' about which we had a paragraph a few days ago, is fixed for Saturday next at 2 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will, we believe, preside.

To-morrow and on the succeeding day the twelfth annual Flower Show will be held in the Botanic Gardens. The gates will be opened at 1 p.m. We hear that the show promises to be a very successful one.

The French steamer *Galatée*, of the Financière from Marseilles, has been sold to Signor Matteo Bruzzi, of Genoa, for \$88,000. She will in future, run under the Italian flag between Genoa, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres.

This morning, a jury, composed of Messrs C. L. Graham, F. J. K. Schwarzkoft and W. P. Moore, returned a verdict of *felony* in an inquest held on the body of a Chinaman, who died in the Tung Wah Hospital from the effects of opium administered by himself.

We observe that Mr. A. F. Sampson, boarding-master of the Harbour-master's Department, is a passenger by the *Electra*, which left for England to-day. He goes home on leave. Mr. A. K. Travels, assistant Post-master, also goes home in the same boat for a holiday.

Four Chinese gunboats arrived in the harbour from Canton this morning. The reason of this movement is the departure shortly of the ex-Governor of Kwangtung from Canton to Peking. His Excellency Yü (the ex-Governor) came down, we believe, in one of the gunboats.

The steamer *Loki*, which ran ashore on one of the Philippine Islands a short time ago and sank, and which was afterwards raised and taken to Manila, is to come to Hongkong for repairs. The officers who are to man the steamer were engaged here to-day on the authority of a telegram received from Manila. Capt. Wallace, her old commander, is to bring her over.

The Loftus Troupe will repeat their performance of the "Doctor of Alcantara" at the Theatre Royal to-morrow evening, assisted by amateurs. A synopsis of the vocal music, which contains some very pretty solos, duets, etc., will be found in the advertisement. Those who did not attend the first performance should not miss the second one.

MANY of our readers will be glad to hear that Captain Marshall, late of the *Striding Castle*, and well and favourably known in Eastern trade, has been appointed Superintendent at Bombay for the Clan Line. Captain Marshall left England for that port on the 14th inst. Before leaving he was entertained at a public dinner in Glasgow by a number of his friends.—*Straits Times*.

The French transport *Vindolyn*, Captain Douzans, from Toulon, via Algeria and Colombo, arrived at Singapore on the 3rd inst. and was to remain there some days to repair her machinery. The troops and material for Tonquin on board of her are, says the *Straits Times* of the 4th, being transferred to the transport *Mytho*, which will sail in a few days for her destination. During her stay in Colombo, Captain Peyron, of the 2nd Battalion of the 6th Infantry Regiment of the Legion d'Afrique, died, and was buried with military honours. The reinforcements by the *Vindolyn* number 1,300 men.

The British barque *Lucia*, Capt. Crawley, which arrived here from London on Monday, experienced a succession of severe gales on her passage out. When in latitude 30° 10' S. and longitude 4° W., on the 27th and 28th November, a large quantity of sail was blown away by the force of the wind, which at one time blew with hurricane force. The sea was very confused, and immense quantities of water were shipped, which caused the vessel to labour very heavily. All the deck houses were filled, and a large amount of water also got below. A heavy sea, which struck the vessel amidships, carried away the main rail. The lowest reading of the barometer was on the 28th, when it registered 29.20. The wind varied from N.E. to W.

ACCORDING to the *République Française*, when the reinforcements, called for expressly to ensure the capture of Bao-Ninh, shall have landed in Tonquin, the entire expeditionary force employed for the conquest of that country will consist of three brigades of varying strength, but forming a total of 13,000 infantry, sixty horsemen, Chasseurs d'Afrique, ten batteries of artillery, including siege guns, and in addition 1,000 men to perform administrative services. The flotilla will consist of twelve gunboats, mounting twenty-eight guns. The battalions sent out are drawn from the Marines, the Foreign Legion, the Algerian Sharpshooters, and Eight Infantry, and three régiments de marche, formed on a basis of three battalions, not included in the mobilisation scheme, and raised to full war strength by volunteers from the regular infantry. Hotchkiss machine guns form part of the artillery.

This afternoon some of the members of the Chinese community presented Mrs. J. M. Fleming with a handsome piece of silver plate and an address, in recognition of her many charitable deeds, especially in respect of the orphans at the Asile de la Sainte Enfant. Mrs. Fleming goes home by the *Hankow*, leaving in a few days. The presentation took place at the Tung Wah Hospital, Mr. Ho Anai being the spokesman. The following is a copy of the address:—We, the undersigned Chinese merchants and residents in Hongkong, desire to express to you our sincere regret at your departure from this colony, where

you have laboured earnestly for the welfare of the hapless orphans of all nationalities, and have rendered valuable services to the local community, amongst which the Asile de la Sainte Enfant seems to have engaged your devoted attention. We hope you will accept the accompanying silver plate as a token of our appreciation of your charitable acts, and of the high esteem in which you have been held amongst us.

We also desire to express our best wishes for your health and future happiness, and hope you will have a pleasant voyage to your own country.

Thus following charters were effected in Amoy during the fortnight ended on the 6th Feb.

Amoy, 5,800 peculs, Taiwan, Tientsin, Nanchang and Amoy, 23 days, \$3,075.
Hans, 7,800 peculs, Taiwan, Tientsin, Nanchang and Amoy, 32 days, \$3,075.
Milan, 12,000 peculs, Taiwan, Nanchang, 30 days, \$3,200.
Golden, 12,000 peculs, Fookchow, Nanchang and Amoy, 32 days, \$3,600.

The *Singapore* states that a collision occurred off Cape St. James on the evening of the 2nd inst. between the French mail steamer *Djennah*, which was leaving Saigon on her homeward voyage, and the English steamer *Master*. The latter vessel immediately returned to Saigon to repair her damages, which appeared to be serious. The *Djennah* also received considerable damage, but was able to continue her voyage, and it was expected she would repair at Singapore.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard* suggests the advisability of starting a battery of artillery manned entirely by sons of officers.

It is a suggestion which in one shape or other has been made rather frequently before, and it is perhaps worth the consideration of the authorities. A battalion or a battery of "gentlemen" could be raised without much difficulty, and, so long as the army is a volunteer one, it would be a useful body (something like the famous Polish "Sergeants' Battalion") for other regiments to admire and envy. There would be no difficulty in recruiting this force, and the number of recruits would be of young English gentlemen who, in their liking for an active life and their desire of finding an outlet in England, have wandered off to the uttermost parts of the world. They are to be found herding sheep in New Zealand, or doing the rough work on Western farms in Minnesota and Wyoming. As "gentlemen" or troopers they would find their duties much easier and quite as pleasant, with the additional advantage that they would not be entirely out of from congenial society.

The *Times* publishes the two following telegrams:—

Philadelphus, Dec. 30.—Six former officers of the American army, with a prominent staff, were sent to the United States by the Chinese Government, left New York yesterday for San Francisco on their way to China.

Hongkong, Jan. 1.—The Chamber of Commerce memorialized Lord Granville with respect to the proposed extension of the Convention of 1846, regarding Chusan.—*Johnson, Chairman*.

In reference to the letter telegraphed the following letter appears in the *Times*:—Six, the telegram from Hongkong which appeared in *The Times* to-day, says that the reported intention of the French Government to seize the island of Chusan as well as that of Hainan in case of a declaration of war with China has aroused the susceptibilities of the English merchants at Hongkong; and no wonder. The position of Chusan, lying as it does opposite the port of Ningpo and the mouth of the Yangtze-keang, would cause its occupation by a hostile and powerful European force to amount to a grip at the throat of the China trade, since such a force would be able virtually to blockade not only Ningpo and Shanghai, but also all the ports on the Yangtze-keang. It need only be added, to account for the anxiety felt on the subject by the English merchants at Hongkong, that a blockade of this extent, strictly enforced, would cut off the Yangtze trade and to the export of all tea from the central provinces of the Empire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Jan. 2. ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.

In the late Mr. Holloway took his own gills, death at the age of eighty-three may be regarded as a testimonial in their favour of at least as much value as any of the famous ones that, years ago, used to be issued daily in connection with the Alibi of the late Mr. Holloway's restoration to health. Mr. Holloway seems to have had in his sound body a sound mind and, what is quite as important, a kind heart. In erecting a hospital for the incurable, a hospital for the convalescent, and a hospital for lunatics without money, he spent more than £200,000; while over a quarter of a million has been devoted to his magnificent college for women. He had apparently no taste for personal display, and he was troubled by none of the ordinary forms of ambition. The noble was, however, that he put his money where he was not without originality as well as good sense and benevolence.

A JAPANESE newspaper describes a novel mode of setting fire to a house. Some mercantile said to have stepped a cat in kerchief, set fire to it, and permitted it to rush into a house. Happily the inmates, with great presence of mind, extinguished the fire.

WHALES are not frequent visitors to our shores, but one of the monsters of the deep has been unwisely enough lately to make its appearance in the Tay, where the treatment it has received is not such as to render a repetition of its visit probable. The unfortunate creature seems to have been subjected to horrible torture. Three harpoons were fired into it, and a steam-trig, and three whaling boats were made fast to the lines; but the whale made off to sea, and for no less than twenty hours towed all the craft in its wake. Its pursuers, as the prospects of capture became less hopeful, fired a number of marlinpikes and iron bolts into it. But still the whale sped on in its agony, dragging the vessels after it until the line snapped, when it sped vigorously away, and has not since been heard of. Experienced whalers, it is stated, are of opinion that notwithstanding the strength it displayed to the last, the whale is not likely to survive the injuries it has received, and that it may be "picked up" in a day or two. With

harpoons, marlinpikes, and iron bolts in its body, the whale, it will living, must indeed be suffering agonies, and it is to be hoped that death has before now put an end to its misery.

It is a significant little comment upon the state of the world in the last quarter of the nineteenth century that there should be such a thing as the regular profession of War Correspondent. Nowadays we say that So-and-so is a war correspondent, just as we may say he is a doctor or a lawyer, the assumption being that there is enough business in his special line to keep him constantly employed. The professional war correspondent would not exist if it were not the case that there is generally a war going on somewhere or other. As a matter of fact, the practitioners in this branch have not had to complain of too many or too long vacations.—*St. James's Gazette*.

A very remarkable mosaic has just been discovered at Nimrod. It is over one hundred and fifty square feet in size, and represents a Roman Emperor seated on a throne, by the side of which stands a female figure. There are also two figures of men, leading the one a lion and the other a wild boar. A warrior with a Roman helmet and a number of slaves complete the highly interesting group. The work has happily escaped injury; the lines and the colours are as fresh as if they dated from yesterday. It is declared by competent judges to be the richest mosaic yet discovered, no museum in Europe possessing one to match it. As for its value, they decline to name a definite sum, though they express the opinion that it cannot be worth less than a million of francs at the lowest. The unfortunate owner of the house in which this treasure has been discovered has just sold the property to the municipality for less than £2,000. This body will frame the mosaic, and place it in the museum of the town, already so rich in local relics of the Roman period.

The War Office authorities have followed up their brilliant suggestion about employing the Post Office as a recruiting agency by proposing that the police should be used for the same purpose. The justices at the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions were agreed to the proposal, and the Chief Justice issued a circular from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief inquiring "if the services of the county police could not be utilized for the purpose of making generally known the advantages and conditions of entering the regular army to be five shillings and for the militia half a crown." The notable suggestion was not received with much enthusiasm. One of the magistrates said that he could hardly conceive anything more objectionable than to employ the police as recruiting agents.

Police Intelligence.

(Before A. G. Wiles, Esq.)
Wednesday, Feb. 13.

A TREASONOUS TROUBLE.
Lai Ahn, a hawker, was sent to goal for six months' imprisonment with hard labour, the last 14 days to be spent in solitary confinement, and, being under 16 years of age, to receive 10 strokes of the rattan on going into goal, and the same number before coming out, for stealing a pair of gold earrings with jewellers' ornaments, value about \$20. Complainant stated that he was walking along Queen's Road on the 23rd Jan. when prisoner went up behind her and snatched the earrings. The earrings were recovered, and a friend brought prisoner to her house, when she identified him as the thief who stole her earrings on the 23rd ult. The evidence of complainant was corroborated by a friend who was with her at the time of the theft. Prisoner admitted the facts, and pleaded guilty, one of which was for carrying snatching.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice, assisted by H. G. Thwaites, Esq., K.N., as Judicial Assistant.)
Wednesday, Feb. 13.

WALTER WILSON AND OTHERS v. STEAMSHIP "SELEMBRIA"—\$100,000.
Mr. J. J. Francis, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. J. Francis, instructed by Messrs Messrs Barclay, Wootton and Draccon, represented the defendants.
The examination of Mr. Farrell, the chief officer of the *Selembria*, was resumed by the Attorney-General this morning, and, in answer to further questions put to him, the officer said he remembered the Captain going ashore soon after the outbreak of the fire. Before he did so he gave orders to witnesses to keep the men throwing water on the fire, and to do all he could to get the *Selembria* out of the water. He was going to see Mr. Moale, the steward.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Francis at considerable length. He said when he got up, he did not stop to dress. He ran out in a singlet, a pair of drawers and his socks. When he got to the pump he found the fire was confined to the room. He tried to remove two cases of oil. As he was doing so, one of them caught fire, and he burned his hand, scorched off an eyebrow and one side of his whiskers, and then he thought it was time to drop it. He then took the other case to the store-room, which contained paints, oils, carbolic acid, and so forth. The Captain did not require to be called as he was on deck as soon as witness. There was no time to muster the crew. The donkey engine was supplied from the boilers below. No one looked after it when it was once started. There were twelve regular fire buckets on board. These were generally kept on the top of the wheel-house, but that afternoon they had been taken off about the poop. They were not called there for the purpose of this fire, but the pilot told Captain it was an awful place for storing and advised him to secure everything movable.

David Kerr said he was chief engineer of the steamer *Selembria*. This witness corroborated portions of the chief officer's evidence, and in addition, he said that a number of his men forward by the Captain's order by means of a boat to work the pumps in a water butt forward. The explosion was so trifling in his opinion that it could scarcely be called one. Two feet of the deck in front of the boiler of the forward bulkhead was charred, but it was not a large piece. In his opinion, there never was any danger of the fire destroying the ship.

In cross-examination he said the donkey engine was placed on the engine room deck in front of the boiler of the forward bulkhead, and it was not a large piece. In his opinion, there never was any danger of the fire destroying the ship.

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after the fire went out, if the boilers were in good condition. When the ship came in about three o'clock, there were 70 lbs. of steam in the boilers. He did not think the fire had had anything to do with keeping up the steam. He did not think the presence of steam in the boilers constituted a danger at all; it might have done if the temperature had been raised 100 degrees. There was a good safety valve.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, 13th Feb., 1884.

Sir,—I would feel obliged if you would allow me, through the columns of your esteemed paper, to express the high feeling of gratitude which my crew and myself entertain for the Captain of the *Selembria*, who, in the most dangerous position, when my vessel, the German barque *Betty Wendt*, had been lost on Ponto Island.

Captain Savary and officers received and treated us with the greatest kindness, which will be remembered by us.

Thanking you for inserting this letter, I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
M. SPIEGELBERG,
Late Master of the German barque *Betty Wendt*.

Fookchow.

The Chinese Authorities at Fookchow evidently consider that at the present critical juncture it is to be kept well posted with affairs at Peking. A committee has been selected from the French Corvée *Volonté* to visit the Anhong by steam launch daily, and upon return to Fookchow each evening to make an official report of the aspect of affairs at Peking.

Several more of the native banks in Fookchow have suspended payment during the past week, the largest failure being that of *Loong Yee*, who has for some years carried on business in Kwan Lee Chung Street, and became bankrupt on Saturday evening last, with rather heavy liabilities. Soon after the failure was announced, the creditors were completely wrecked by the creditors, assisted by the mob. The same day a small bank named *Tai Che* also became insolvent, but only dealing with hundred cash notes, the liabilities are small, and there is a probability of a compromise being made; as also in the case of another banker named *Loong Yuen* who became bankrupt the previous day, but whose premises have not been devastated. As almost invariably the houses occupied by defunct bankers are immediately destroyed, owners of this description, of property protect themselves, as far as possible, either by having deposited a sufficient sum of money in the premises, or else, by charging exorbitant rents, thus insuring against any very heavy losses in case of failure of tenants and destruction of their property. Several of the recent failures have been occasioned by the numerous of the instability of houses being circulated by unscrupulous Chinamen, who by creating a panic, are afforded an opportunity of looting bankers' houses. Two of such sounders were arrested a few days ago and conveyed into the City for trial, and it is to be hoped that their punishment will be as the gravity of their offence deserves.—*Fookchow Herald*.

CHINESE GUNBOAT PRACTICE AT FOOKCHOW.

We have received further information regarding the disastrous accident which recently occurred at Matsien Island, and to which we alluded in the *Herald* last week. It appears that the Chinese gunboat *Yang Hoo*, steamed out from Peking Anchorage on the morning of the 21st Jan. and upon the following day, the weather being clear and fine, commenced target practice at a range of between 1,500 and 2,000 yards, firing the two-inch shells, most of which were well aimed. From a diagram, with which we have been kindly furnished, it appears that the target was erected on the shore of Matsien Island in front of a range of hills, the height of which (about 200 feet) was considered sufficient protection for the two villages on the island; the one nearest to the target being slightly out of the line of fire, whilst the village of Ta Pa was unfortunately in a direct line with both the target and the Chinese gunboat. The shooting being generally good, the only way to account for the stray shells, which had such a disastrous effect, is the fact of there being a rather heavy swell on, occasioned by the tempestuous weather of the previous day, and thus the rolling of the vessel, and the naturally elevated the vessel's guns to a greater extent than was either expected, or made allowance for by the unskilled native officers in command. The latter appear to have otherwise exercised due precaution, as not only was a red flag placed at the foot of the hill, but a similar signal of danger was waved from the vessel's fore-castle to warn at all events other vessels to keep out of the line of fire. These signals, however, were not visible from the village, the residents of which evidently considered the hills were a sufficient protection. Ta Pa is only a small hamlet, which is almost totally deserted except during the fishing season, when natives resort thereto from the mainland and live—rather eat—in a few filthy hovels, and it was in the midst of these hovels that the shells descended and caused such devastation. The bodies of those natives found to be dead were immediately conveyed to the homes of their families on the mainland; whilst those only injured were left lingering in the litter cold and rain utterly unassisted for the night, and that several of those whose lives might have been saved, perished more from exposure than through the actual injuries received. We regret to further learn that no steps whatever have, up to the present, been taken by the Chinese Authorities, to assist the sufferers, who, by the loss of their bread-winners, are left in an utter state of destitution.—*Fookchow Herald*.

EXECUTION BY ROBBERS.

A copy of the *Transvaal Advertiser* brought by the Cape mail contains an account of the execution of the Kaffir chief Mampongo for murder and rebellion. The executioner decided that sentences of death should be carried out within the precincts of the goal; but for some reason or other was resolved to vary the practice in the case of Mampongo, and the gallows were erected on the western side of the goal, within the enclosure. Shortly after six o'clock in the morning Mampongo was marched from his cell to the enclosure and, after some delay consequent upon a defect in the arrangements, he mounted the platform with a firm step, and without any outward sign of fear. He was then placed, and his legs bound, and the gallows adjusted about his neck, and then only a nervous twitching of the fingers was visible. Shortly afterwards the bolt was drawn, and the drop fell. A horrible scene then ensued. The rope broke, and the unfortunate wretch fell into the pit which had been dug to give the requisite fall. The hangman, Booth, was for a short time

unwavered by this incident, and did not know what to do, but the gallows and other official went to his assistance, and the body was once more hoisted on to the platform, and the rope knotted, and the body left to hang for the prescribed time. It is stated that the neck of the chief was dislocated by the fall, and if so, probably life was already extinct before the body was suspended for the second time. The Government enforced the attendance of the Kaffir prisoners who had been more or less companions of Mampongo, and they were compelled to witness the death-agony of the chief. It may be mentioned that the Government did not consider it necessary to provide the condemned prisoner with a shirt, and he was hanged in all his nakedness. The executioner was the man Booth who was condemned to a long period of penal servitude for the murder of his sergeant some time ago. As a reward for his meritorious services he has been pardoned, and the Government has liberally provided him with a suit of clothes and a sum of money to start him in the world. It is understood that he will proceed to Natal very shortly.

AN ORANGE FIGHTING SOCIETY.

The following circular is said to have been circulated among the Orange Grand Masters in Ireland. After the circular was published in the newspapers Captain Alexander wrote, saying that the proclamation was a forgery.

A Scheme for the better Organization of the Orange Society as a Fighting Force. That there shall be a body of men enrolled in every district to be called Orange Volunteers or Orange Militia. That those men should individually be of sound body, good character, and of steady habits. The men to be, if possible, old soldiers, or men who have served in a disciplined force. To be under no leaders except those of a district master, or in his absence of a council of not less than six lodge masters irrespective of the usual law and orders of the society. That on enrolment they should be initiated, as in the case of militia reserve men, and sworn to obey the orders of the district master or council. That every man on joining shall pay one pound to defray the expenses of a Shiner gile. In order to issue a certificate of enrolment, the man should be allowed to vote first in all the lodges, and to be free of every lodge in the kingdom, to be free of lodge dues, etc., to wear a cherry-coloured ribbon round the neck or a stripe upon the sleeve. To march first in every procession. That in the districts where Orangemen are entered, the arms to be kept in a depot—the nearest Orange Hall or some sufficiently strong place—to ensure their safety. The Government to be petitioned to allow Orangemen to keep arms in the different barracks of Ireland. That some signal or code of signals should be in force to assemble men instantly to a given spot. That the district council should sit once a month to collect reports as to the movements of disaffected men, arrange as to signs, passwords, etc., ascertain the state of the arms, and distribute ammunition. The opinion is that the brethren in most districts would respond to the call of their chiefs under the condition with heartiness. That should even twenty men respond in each district it would be worth the experiment.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.
CHARLES ALEXANDER, W. M.,
No. 1 Dyak.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

In a report on declarations of war, Colonel Maurice disposes of once and for ever of the theory that modern nations hold themselves bound to give formal notice of their intention to make war, even by withdrawing their Embassies or are accustomed to hold long preliminary parleys, or to consider that there is anything wrong, when they have a quarrel on hand, in seizing material guarantees for the redress of their real or imaginary grievances. In 1807 (says this document), England destroyed the Danish Fleet of Elsinore, in reprisals for a treaty entered into between Denmark and Great Britain, without notice of any kind to Copenhagen, the Governor of Elsinore when the ships were seized, absolutely no information of British intentions. In 1809, Napoleon, without any quarrel with Switzerland, seized Solothurn, Zurich, and Bern; and though, no doubt, he was especially unscrupulous, yet on October 18, 1804, without any warning, the British Fleet seized four Spanish frigates, and the same day sustained the Ministry, Lord Westmoreland in particular declaring that "war without a previous declaration was neither contrary to the law of nations nor unprecedented in history. In 1806, Prussia seized Hanover in silence, and her commerce was instantly swept from the seas by England, in reprisals, also in silence. Napoleon, in 1806, entered Saxony and fought the Prussians while the King of Prussia was expecting the ultimatum. In 1807, the British Government, while negotiating with Constantinople, seized the Russian province of Turkey. In 1807, the British seized the Danish Fleet in the midst of profound peace, because Mr. Camille, believed, probably with justice, but without anything like certainty, that if he did not, France was not far from declaring war. In 1808, Greece seized all British vessels in harbour, in order that they might not convey news of coming war; and on June 18th declared that "war was declared." In order to seize the British West India Fleet, and the fact of war was not in doubt for a month after. In 1816 Portugal, during profound peace, invaded the Spanish colonies on the Plata; and in 1826 Spain invaded Portugal itself. The Envoy of each Power still remaining in the capital of the other; while Mr. Camille, the instant he heard of the invasion, dispatched troops to fight the Spaniards, expressly denying that in doing so he declared war on Spain. In 1827, the British, Russian, and French fleets destroyed the Turkish fleet off Navarino, though the Sultan had been explicitly assured that the Powers would not intervene in the war between him and Greece; and in the following year the French, while still at peace with Turkey, seized all the Turkish fortresses in the Morea, and occupied them with twenty thousand men. In 1831, the French and England sent fleets to divide terms to King Miguel in Lisbon, while refusing to declare war; and in 1840, England, Russia, and Austria agreed that Mehmet Ali must be put down without warning; while Thiers, on receipt of the news, urged instant war on England, and resigned because his advice was not accepted. In 1843, the King of Prussia invaded Denmark six days before the Frankfurt Assembly authorized him to take up the cause of Schleswig, and the Danish Minister remained in Frankfurt three weeks after the declaration of war. In 1850, Lord Palmerston sent a fleet to distant parts to Athens without any declaration of war, and seized all Greek merchant vessels, while explicitly stating in Parliament that "diplomatic relations between this country and Greece had not been suspended." In 1854, the British Fleet entered the Black Sea with orders to compel the Russian Fleet to return to Sebastopol, before the British Ambassador had left St. Petersburg, and the Russian Ambassador, Lord Lyons, and in 1859 Napoleon III. entered Piedmont, before the act which he had said he would

consider an Austrian declaration of war, viz. the passage of the Ticino, had been performed. We all remember of the Piedmontese march into Naples in 1860, but we do not all remember that Helstein was occupied in 1863 expressly without a declaration of war; and that, in 1866, Prince Charles issued a manifesto to the Prussian Army even then in march upon Vienna, saying that:—"To-day I have caused a public declaration to be sent, and to-day we enter the territory of the enemy, in order to defend our own country." The Powers, England included, have been accustomed hitherto to surprise the enemy, if they could; but that international law does not prohibit the practice, still less lay down any means of enforcing the prohibition.—*Speaker*.

INCOME TAX IN PRUSSIA.

Prince Bismarck has caused to be introduced into the Prussian Parliament two Bills. In Prussia one of the principal sources of revenue is the income tax; and practically it may be said to be imposed upon the whole community, including persons who make no more than 420 marks a year—a mark, we may note, having the same value as a shilling. The object of the first of his two Bills is to relieve the tax-payers on whom this system presses most severely. It proposes that persons who have not an income of 1,200 marks shall be altogether exempt from the income tax, that those whose income reaches this figure shall not be asked to pay more than one per cent, that 3 per cent (the existing income tax) shall be levied only on income ranging from 10,000 marks upwards, and that taxes on income between 1,200 marks and 10,000 marks shall be carefully graduated. But this plan, if carried out alone, would leave a deficit of about 6,267,000 marks, so that a supplementary measure is necessary; and it is provided in the second of the two Bills, that the second of the Bill is to make up for the anticipated deficit by a tax on interest derived from investments. It is proposed that this tax shall not be imposed on persons whose "Kapital-rente" is less than 600 marks, or on persons whose income from all sources does not amount to more than 2,000 marks, or on widows, orphans, and invalids who have an income of only 4,000 marks. Excluding these classes, those who have a "Kapital-rente" of 600 marks will be called upon (in addition to income tax) to pay a tax of 3 per cent; and the tax will gradually rise until the case of those who receive from investments 10,000 marks a year it will reach 5 per cent. The Bill comes to this: that a Prussian whose investments produce £1,000 a year will have to pay £200 directly to the State; £30 as income tax, and £20 as tax on investments.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, February 13.
OPPIUM.—New Pattern, cash... \$

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,
FIFTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese literature, has been continued by the publication of the "China Review" and "Notes and Queries on China and Japan." It has reached its Twelfth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are of interest to the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new department has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise history of Literature on China, etc., and to give criticisms embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, Imperial Customs, and University Societies, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Huxley, Prof. Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stott, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Pictou—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

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Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

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Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double letters, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed circulars may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Foreign Circulars may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Central America, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The Chinese Empire, India, the British East India Company, and the Straits Settlements, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Cape of Good Hope, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Ceylon, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked B, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From the Gas Works to the P. and O. Co.'s Factory.

3. From P. and O. Co.'s Factory to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Piddar's Wharf.

6. From Piddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

Section.

9. From East Point to the Gas Works.

10. From the Gas Works to the P. and O. Co.'s Factory.

11. From P. and O. Co.'s Factory to the Harbour Master's Office.

12. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

13. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Piddar's Wharf.

14. From Piddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

15. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

16. From Pier to East Point.

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17. From East Point to the Gas Works.

18. From the Gas Works to the P. and O. Co.'s Factory.

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47. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

48. From Pier to East Point.

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49. From East Point to the Gas Works.